## LEARNED MEN IN COUNCIL.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. DISCUSSING THE SUBJECT OF RAINFALL - RE-SEARCHES AMONG PALEOZOIC INSECTS-PAPERS

BY PROFESSORS LOOMIS, SCUDDER, YOUNG. GUYOT, ROOD, REMSEN, PETERS AND MAYER. The annual meeting of the National Academy of ces was called to order in the classical room of Columbia College yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, the vice sident of the Academy, was in the chair, and rofessor Charles F. Barker, of Philadelphia, acted s secretary. Professor Marsh, in opening the meeting, announced that the session of yesterday mornang would be devoted to the reading of scientific papers, that there would be a business session at 11 morning, followed by a meeting for the reading of papers at 12 o'clock, and that another session for readings would follow on Thursday morning. Professor Marsh then announced that the first paper, Mean Annual Rainfall," by Professor Elias Loomis, of Yale College, would be read by the secretary, Professor Barker. The substance of the paper was as follows :

paper was as follows:

Since the publication of my map showing the mean annual rainfall for the world I have obtained additional observations from South America, Australia and Central Africa, which have caused me to make a new map. On our Atlantic coast an annual rainfall of at least fifty inches extends from latitude 35° north to latitude 33° south. In the principal part of South America a rainfall of fifty inches extends nearly to the Andes, and there are extensive districts which have a rainfall of seven, y-five inches. In Africa there is a rain belt of fifty inches whose average breadth is 1,000 miles, and which is apparently continuous from ocean to ocean. There are also extensive districts where the annual rainfall exceeds seventy-five inches. In nearly all the islands of the East Indian Archipelage the mean rainfall exceeds seventy-five inches. We have thus an equator al rain-belt amounting to at least fifty inches anomally, having an average breadth of nearly 1,500 miles, and which appears to be continuous across all the islands and continents. With regard to the ocean our knowledge is very limited.

timous across all the islands and continents. With regard to the ocean our knowledge is very limited. As we recede from the great equatorial rain-belt, the amount of the rainfall dimmedies rapidly, with the exception of certain districts of limited extent where local causes give rise to a large rainfall. Very large portions of the globe have an annual rainfall of less than ten inches. In North America such a region is found in Southern California and Arizona, and there is a large district about Slave Lake where the annual precipitation is only about ten inches of water, and is apparently less than that amount. In South America such a region is found amount. In South America such a region is found on the west side of the Andes. In Europe there is on the west side of the Andes. In Europe there is no district baving so small a rainfall as ten inches, except in Spain. In Asia there is such a region 3,000 miles long and 1,000 broad. In the north-castern part of Asia there is also an extensive region where the precipitation scarcely exceeds ten inches. There are also large stretches of country nearly rainless in Airica and Australia. Thus we find that about one-fifth part of the entire land surface of the globe has a rainfail less than ten inches, and a still larger portion has a rainfail cosmall as to render it valueless for agricultural purposes, except in those limited districts which allow irrigation.

The pert paper was by Professor Ira Remsen, of

The next paper was by Professor Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, "On White Phosphorus." This paper was only a paper in name, as the Professor made his remarks without notes. He said:

In the course of some experiments recently it be-came necessary for me to get some pure phosphorus. I thought that the ordinary form of the substance would not answer my purpose. I thought I could improve upon the usual form of distilling.

Professor Remsen then drew on the blackboard a diagram of the retorts which he had used. He con-

ught that we might use pure hydrogen. I thought that we might use pure hydrogen. I flid this, passing it into a glass retort. I contrived to condense the vapors more suddenly in this way. I found that the phosphorus in the receiver after the operation was in an unknown form. I could not find any record of it. I feared it was the exide, but upon examining it found that it was not. I have nace been able to determine the conditions which bring about this form of phosphorus. I think this form depends upon much the same condition as flowers of sulphur.

Professor Remsen then exhibited specimens of white phosphorus and gave a description of the

white phosphorus and gave a description of the forms of apparatus used in producing it. Professor Young, of Princeton, followed with a short description of a monified form of solar eye-piece for use with large apertures. He had found it necessary to arrange an eye-piece by which the sun's rays would be diminished in power before reaching the eye shade. The heat of the sun was so great that it split the long prisms. He had obviated this difficulty in the twenty-three inch sperture of the great telescope at Princeton by an arrangement of tubes which conveyed water between the lenses and thus kept them cool.

INSECTS FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS The fourth paper was entitled "On Triassic Insects from the Rocky Mountains," by Professor Samuel H. Scudder, of Harvard. This essay embodied the results of recent researches by Professor Sendder in Colorado. The object of the paper was to show the weakness of ge from plants. It gave rise to numerons remarks on the part of those present, all of whom agreed with the position taken by Professor Scudder. Its sub-

Last June I examined geological formations near Fairplay, Coi. I found fauna and fiera of considerable interest. The plants have been pronounced permian by Leo Lesquereup. The animal remains consist almost exclusively of insects which belong to types of a far more modern character than any the palæozoic series has yet disclosed. All but one or two belong to a group which, of all palæozoic insects, has received the most attention; namely, the cockroaches. While this fact of the great preponderance of ceckroaches, and the further fact that the few known genera found in this collection have intherto been discovered only in carboniferons and permian rocks, would lead us at first to refer the odds in which they occur to one of the palæozoic series, the presence of the other forms, and even the characteristics of those which are referable to carboniferous and permian genera, unmistakably point to a later origin.

The nellectory condenses are distinguished. stance was as tollows t

boniferous and permian genera, unmistakably point to a later origin.

The paleozoic cockroacnes are distinguished from living species by having five veins in the wing instead of four. For these ancient forms the name of paleobiattariae has been proposed. Eleven out of the seventeen species found at Fairplay beiong to this class. Only four of the eleven belong to known species, and one of these is doubtful. The average size of the Fairplay paleobiatteria is much less than that of the paleozale members of the group. The six species which do not belong to the paleoblatteria show strong resemblances to the mesozoic cockroaches. They all have a decided mesozoic aspect, and would be at once considered friassic, or at least Jurassic, by any one familiar with the forms already known from these deposits. Only one of these species resembles any one of the paleoblattariae. Phis resemblance is of especial interest because it points out the methods in which the change from paleozoic to mesozoic forms is made.

The facts that have now been brought forward

ods in which the change from palaeozoic to nices zoic forms is made.

The facts that have now been brought forward. The facts that have now been brought we have an the facts that have now been brought forward show that it this locality at Fairplay we have an assemblage of forms altogether different from anything hitherto found in the paleozoic series on the one hand, or the Jurassic beds on the other. They indicate that the beds in which they belong are Triassic. If this is true the discovery will have an added interest from the fact that hitle is now known of the plants or insects of this period.

Professor C. H. E. Extern of the Litchfield Obs.

Professor C. H. F. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, then presented the Academy with the first ten numbers of his astronomical charts. In making the presentation he

These charts arose from my dividing the heavens into zones when I was in search of a star bitto zones when I was in search of a star which had been before observed. It then occurred to me that these charts might be useful to someone else. They cover stars from 30° north declination to 30° south. I began these observations in 1800. to 30° south. I began these observations in 1800. We can make use of these charts in getting the declination of a star at any spoch we may desire, as they may be carried out for years to come. In revising these charts I was fortunate enough to find everal stars before unknown. They can be used in taging the paths of the stars.

Professor Peters expects to have ten more number of the next.

bets of his charts printed in the course of the next Year. He is publishing them at his own expense. The next address was by Professor Rood, of Columbia College, on " Studying the Laws of Contrast qualitatively." Professor Rood described brefly a beries of experiments performed with discs for the purpose of finding the effect of certain contrasts of solor such as black and white, gray and white, gray and black, upon the eye. A recess of threequarters of an hour followed, in which luncheon was served to the members of the Academy in

President Barnard's house. PAPERS AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION. After luncheon the first paper read was by Proessor Arnold Guyot, of Princeton, on "The Existvace in both Hemispheres of a Terrestrial Dry Zone and its Cause." The cause of this zone was shown to be the descending tropical return trade wisds, one-half returning into the tropical regions, The descending wind is always dry, the temperstare increasing by giving up latent heat and pro-ducing an absence of condensing power. The zone Is between the two sections of winds, the easterly

trades and the returning southwesterly winds of the temperate latitudes, the last belonging to a system of winds different from the tropical winds. tropical winds, being heated and deprived of moisture, rise into the higher parts of the atmosphere, and then, blowing toward the northeast, they pass above the lower winds blowing the southwest. A portion of the upper wind is thus whirled backward and downward; but it is a perfectly dry, rainless wind. The question is one of pressure, rather than of temperature. Professor Guyot said that the existence of the zone had been noted before, but he thought that the cause of it

had never been properly stated. Professor Alfred M. Mayer, of Stevens Institute, read a short paper on " A Graphical Representation of the Errors of a Screw." The method was designed to represent not only the variations in the pitch of a screw, but also the geometrical variations of the

axis throughout. The Academy they adjourned till 12 o'clock today. Among the papers still to be read are one "On the General Equations of Optics as Derived from the Electro-Magnetic Theory of Light," by Professor J. Willard Gibbs; one "On an Improved Form of Standard Daniell Cell," by Professor Wolcott Gibbs; "Lists of Errors in Star Catalogues," and Remarks on the Structure of the Present Comet," by Professor C. H. F. Peters, of Hamilton College; The Heat of the Comstock Lode," by G. F. Becker, of the United States Census Board; "Topographical Effects of Faults and Landslides," by the from "Preparation of Cyanine Chinoline," Professor Chandler; "So-Called Eruptive Serpentine," Professor J. Sterry Hunt; "A Spherometer for Measuring Lenses of any Diameter," Professor Alfred Mayer; "The Fauna of the Puero Eocene," and "The Permian Genus, Diplocaultus," Professor E. D. Cope; "The Physical Conditions under which Coal is Formed," Professor J. S. Newberry; "Effect of Magnesium in Chemical Action" and "Sinapic Acid," Professor Ira Remsen; and "The Total Solar Eclipse of May 6, 1883." Professor Charles A. Young.

MR. STOKES IN HIS FAMILY.

HIS HABITS DESCRIBED BY A SERVANT. FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE CONTEST OVER THE CODICIL TO MR. STOKES'S WILL-HOW MR. STOKES ACTED IN THE DINING-ROOM AND ELSEWHERE.

Another hearing was had yesterday before Surrogate Rollins in the contest over the codicil to the will of the late James Stokes. Leopold Smith, a former servant in Mr. Stokes's family, was called as a witness on the part of the contestant, Mrs. Dora Stokes Dale, a daughter of the testator. He said that he entered Mr. Stokes's service in February, 1881. He was requested to remind Mr. Stokes of the fact that a man was coming to rub him. When he did so Mr. Stokes seemed fright ened. When the man came Mr. Stokes was frequently out. Mr. Stokes nearly every morning left his home to visit Mrs. Dale. He frequently failed to keep his apvisit Mrs. Dale. He pointments with his daughters to go out to drive. He seemed to the witness to be very forgetful. appearance was changeable. In general he looked Sometimes his face looked duil and sometimes animated. Every day after dinner he took a

nap of about an hour. He always slept in a chair in the library. The witness remembered occasions when Mr. Stokes became very much irritated. Once when the witness was passing around a dish of chicken, Mr. Stokes cried out, "What are you doing ?" The witness paid no attention to him, and Mr. Stokes became so angry that he got up and followed the witness around the table. The witness asked Mr. Stokes to sit down, promising to take the chicken away. Mr. Stokes sat down.

Mr. Bangs-Did Mr. Stokes say anything when he was following you around the table ?

The witness-Yes. Mr. Bangs-What did be say 1

The witness-I don't know what he said. He was talking about the chicken. Mr. Bangs-Was the occurrence the subject of remark at the table by the members of the family !

The witness-No. Mr. Bangs-Was it spoken of afterward? The witness-Yes, William Stokes spoke to me about it

Mr. Bangs-Did not William say to you in effect that his father's condition of mind and body was such that he was not responsible for what he did, and that you

must take no notice of it? Mr. Evarts objected not only to the question being answered, but to the question standing on the record. The Surrogate allowed the question to stand, but did not al-

then related she scene at Arr. Scotes a sked to have a glass of water changed there was a straw in it. Mr. Stokes said sor about not liking airs and his not having been to the straw to the straw to the best rous. We became bosterous. Stokes as straw in it. Mr. Stokes said something there was a straw in it. Mr. Stokes said something "about not liking airs and his not having been brought up in that way." He became boisterons. When the family went to Orange the witness heard Mr. Stokes say that he did not want to go away from his house in town. He was comfortable where he was and he would not go away. The family arged Mr. Stokes to go to Orange. Between February and May, 1881, Mr. Stokes's gait, the witness said, was unsteady. His serves were weak. If he held anything, it shook. He was weak and teeble. His speech was slow when his temper was not aronsed. He never spore unless spoken to. He answered yes or no, and sometimes he did not answer at all. He never engaged in what could be called conversation. The witness thought that Mr. Stokes's mind was "certainly not bright."

Mr. Hangs-Did you consider Mr. Stokes's conduct rational or irrational I.

The witness-I think his chashing me around the table was not conduct becoming a gentleman.

Smith said that Mr. Stokes always became irritated when persons called to have bills paid. He told the persons to go away; that he did not want to be bothered, and that he would not pay them. Mr. Stokes seemed to have a freed of people counting there in that way.

Mr. Bangs-Did Mr. Stokes take any part in the management of his notschold?

The witness-Yes. I saw him buy at the door asparagus, chickens and eggs.

Mr. Bangs-Did you ever see him order anything?

The witness-Yes. I saw him buy at the door asparagus, chickens and eggs.

Mr. Bangs-Did you ever saw Mr. Stokes do in

us, chickens and eggs. Mr. Baugs—1s that all you ever saw Mr. Stokes do in regard to as household affairs !

The witness—Yes. Mr. Bangs—Mr. Stokes had a large house, did he not i The witness-Yes, a very large one. There were four ervants in the house, and the stables were filled with

horses and carriages.

The witness said he once heard Mr. Stokes tell a carpenter a work in the house to go away, and that he did not want any stranger in the house. The carpenter continued to work after Mr. Stokes had ordered him to go away. Mr. Bangs-Did you ever see any apple-jack in the

continued to work after Mr. Stokes had ordered him to go away.

Mr. Bangs—Did you ever see any apple-jack in the house!

The witness Yes, in Mr. Stokes's room, Mr. Stokes used to bathe himself with apple-jack. He used a sponge and about a ginseful of apple-jack. He used a sponge and about a ginseful of apple-jack. He used buttled himself with some every day.

Mr. Stokes, the witness further said, shaved himself up to the Fricay before his death. He held family prayer morbing and evening every day. He offered prayer and read from the Biole. The form of the prayer was always about the same. During the day Mr. Stokes usually sat alone. He occupied himself at such times generally with a newspaper. The witness once saw Mr. Stokes stretched upon the floor. "It was in Orange," sesind, "I went up to Mr. Stokes's foom at about 6 o'chock as usual, I found Mr. Stokes lying on the floor half under the bed. I lifted him on the bed and then called his son James. I do not know whether or not Mr. Stokes was conscious when I found him. The witness declared that he only discovered Mr. Stokes's wants by observation. Mr. Stokes never told him what he wanted. Mrs. Stokes's name, as far as the witness knew, was only mentioned once after her death in the presence of Mr. Stokes. Mr. Stokes began to weep and was not quieted for a long time. Mr. Stokes once at Orange said that physicians were a lot of fools, and that their medicines were a lot of staff. The witness thought that Mr. Stokes, when not acting under the force of long habit, was weak and childish, generally debiliated in body and mind.

This unished the direct examination, and William Ms. Evarts for the proponent cross-examined the witness, who said that he formerly was a waiter in the Down Town Club, where Mr. Stokes when not acting under the force of long habit, was weak and childish, generally debiliated in body and mind.

This unished the direct examination, and William used to dine. William offered to engage him as a servant, out Mr. Stokes objected to him because he was

day. Mr. Stokes rice brayer "Prepare us, O Lord, for Mr. Evaris—Was the prayer "Prepare us, O Lord, for life and for death, these frail bodies of ours"!

The witness—I do not remember, I remember that Mr. Stokes in his prayers always beinded all the members of his family by name. Onc. when Mrs. Dale was sick, Mr. Stokes prayed for her very carnestly.

The trial will be continued to-day.

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarn of a person as iong as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend, what a pity it is a ain to lie, when it seems so necessary to your happiness:"

"Little girl, do you know whose house this is to asked a solema-looking old man of a brigat child seated on the church steps. "Yes, air, it's God's, but he ain't in," she added as the old gentleman was about to walk up the steps, "and his agent's gone to Europe."

## SONORA

A GLANCE AT NORTHWESTERN MEXICO. THE SLEEPY TOWN OF GUAYMAS AND ITS SPLENDID HARBOR-MINERAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE-COMPLETION OF AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD-SIDE-LIGHTS UPON REVOLUTIONARY SUBJECTS.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. GUAYMAS, Mexico, Oct. 21.—Here is a sleepy little Mexican seaport town which is manifesting various spasmodic twitchings preliminary to galvanization into life by two very po-electrodes—the ratis which are to form a new highway from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard. The limestone and adobe houses straggle along a narrow strip of level ground with a range of mountains behind and the blue water of the harbor in front. If the town possesses any especially notable characteristics I have been unable to discover them. There are the plaza, the ancient church and the barracks of all Mexican towns; there are picturesque modifications of Moorish architecture, and there are the usual great trading shelves londed with gilded sombreros, bunches of cigars wrapped in gold foll and tinsel, near which hang sixwith mining supplies and goods of a curiously miscellaneous character. Then near the town are a planing mill, match-factory and ice-making establishment-inpeople, the 5,000 or 6,000 easy-going residents of Guaymas are distinguished by no marked characterwhole there are some peculiar traits which I shall

which I think justifies its reputation as second only to that of San Francisco on the Pacific coast. Guaymas is on the inner side of a long cape or peninsula which proand thus guards the bay, into the lower part of which the Yaqui River empties. The vessel coming up the Gulf of California rounds Cape Haro, the southerly extremity of this peninsula, and sails into the outer harbor. Here or the west is Bajo Point, which juts out on the castern side of this peninsula north of Cape Haro, and on the east is the mainland. Thus the outer herbor is completely Its average depth is six fathoms, and the soft mud at the bottom affords an exwesterly, rounding Balo Point, and having a long spit, the Playa de los Dolores, on the north, passing the islands of Almagre and Almagrito and coming to anchor either in the inner harbor off Lastre Point just above this town, or at the island of Ardilla a little further removed, where her cargo is to be unloaded. The average Ardilla three fathous and a half. This island is to be surrounded with wharves and covered with warehouses to fit it for its destination as the general disembarking place for the shipping. It is hardly a stone's throw rem Punta Arena, a point just above the present depot, and a track has already been laid on piles across the this barbor possesses singular advantages. It affords the channel is straight and free from rocks or sandbars, and vessels can be unloaded directly from deep water

So much for Guaymas and its harbor, Now tell you of the country through which this railroad runs. At present you leave the Southern Pacific road at built from Deming, N. M., southwest, which will give ents a change. The dreary plains productive only of the tall saguaro cactus give place to hills dotted with live oaks and watered valleys. Here are excellent cattle ranges, which are looked on askance, however, from the melancholy experience of Martin Churzlewit in his investment in an American swamp. Here is a sink be-tween the hills which in the wet season is little better than a bog. Miasmatic vapors arise from the ground at nightfall, and the undarial disorders are rife which to my surprise I have found more pr less prevalent even on the higher land in Southern Arizona. Nevertheless this Mining Company " of Boston as the site of a town, Efforts were made previous to the organization of this company to entice settlers hither. The results, to say point sickened until a majority of the command were unfit for duty. The residents only prolonged their lives by spending the greater part of their time in the Then this Boston company took the matter up. They issued lithographs showing steamboots coming up ingland trout-brook and can easily be forded almost ing town with thriving mining and agricultural interests, and they have lately completed an elegant \$40,000

Well, this town consists of about a dozen tents, the the six stores have been closed by the sheriff. The man ager of the new hotel died within two weeks of his ar rival and several of the employes have been dangerously ck. Some of the servants came to me on learning I was from the East and told a most piteous tale. They had been given to understand that they were coming to a healthful and thriving town, and that their passage would be furnished. Since their arrival they had not been paid a cent of wages, on the pretext that they must work out the money paid for their passage. They were

penniless, sick, fearing death if they remained, yet un-able to get away, and they implored me to tell their sad Now, setting aside the fever, ague and pestilence his spot, there is no reason why Calabasas should be a osperous town. The mines of this company amoun nothing, the country around is unlikely ever to b highly satuled and will be used only for cattle-raising and the only hope of Calabasas's future rests in the probability of its being a railroad junction—a hope offset by the fact that most of the railroad buildings are to be at Line City. I cannot believe that the Boston gentle men who have lent their names to this scheme are away

widely and unfavorably known as "Limpy" Sykes, who is the manager, and his representations are the foundation upon which this fraud rests. THROUGH SONORA.

Line City, to which I have alluded, is just on the line where the track ended on the north when I came down. A dozen tents used as groggeries, as many whiskeyogged wrecks of mining and railroad life replete wit brilling experiences in filibustering and with Apaches and a few sleepy Mexicans made up the population Then I passed the Custom House and drove southward to the end of the track, which you remember has been built from the south northward, and which was then at Agua Zarca. Just neross the line is the Summit, a range of hills sprinkled with live oaks, among which the Apaches have recently lurked, and then comes the lovely Magdalena Valley. For some forty miles this valley is there or less under cultivation, of course with irrigation. Near its head the railroad piecess a precipitous canon. Then come Imuris with its mineral spring, and Magdalena, where stand the ruins of a church de stroyed by the Apaches. From this point to Hermosillo nearly a hundred miles, the country is much like that between the Sandhills and Chihnahua, a dry plain dotted thickly in places with mesquite, each and chap-arral, and useful only for grazing. At the Junction, which is surrounded by cane brakes, fig trees and cultivated fields, the track divides on a Y and runs up to Hermosille, the capital of Sonora. Cinsters of palm trees overshadow the old church and the Campo Santo, and just beyond towers La Campana-peaks of bare rock which when struck with metal resound like the clear vibrations of a bell. The Mint is here, the Federal and State buildings and the officers, including that much-to-be-pitied personage, the Governor of Sonora-There is much wealth, largely acquired in trading and in supplying the mining districts, and around the city are valuable orange groves-an industry which in American hands is capable of great development. The city is in an excellent agricultural region, near the union the Senora and Dolores Rivers, the former supplying its water by three Jacquias. In litself Hermosillo is not an especially attractive city, but the railroad is likely to increase its importance by rendering it more than ever a source of supplies for the mining districts of Ures. Montezuma and Sabauripa.

Between the Junction and Torres, continuing southward, the country is covered with a heavy growth of chaparral. Not far from the latter station are the wellknown Minas Prietas gold mines, which produced \$50,000 monthly until recently closed by litigation Then come the grazing lands of Moreno, the wheat and corn fields of Ortiz, and the tobacco, cotton and corn about Santa Rosa and Maytorena. Three miles from Batomatal. which is just above the long bridge, is the old flancho del Guaymas, formerly a town made up of the country seats of Guaymas merchants, and www, although comparatively deserted, famed for its orchar's. Beyond this station the railroad is built on piles acros the Estero del Rancho-the old harbor, now dry at low water. The rails continue down the inner side of the peninsula I have described, through the Telegraph in warehouses and all the paraphernalia of commerce.

Mountains to the depot a little below Punta Arena and half s mile from the centre of this town. But the road is to be built on into the town, and then the various temporary repair and construction shops now gathered about the depot will no doubt be moved. Taking the route of the road as a whole, therefore, it passes through two large towns in the 300 miles between Guaymas and the Arizona line, penetbates considerable grazing and some agricultural land, much with the drawback of want of water, which can only be obtained by an expensive and as yet experimental system of artesian. pensive and as yet experimental system of artesian wells, and taps for most of its extent a very rich min-

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL WEALTH. This brings me to an important point-the minera wealth of Sonora, which stands easily first among her resources. There are true veins of silver, gold and copper throughout the mountains of the lower country and the foothills of the Sierra Madre, but the main range, where the greatest mines will be found, remains comparatively unexplored. Copper is found chiefly from 200 to 250 miles inland. On the Yaqui River, 250 miles from its mouth and 120 from this town, is an extensive deposit of anthracite coal owned by the Bar also exist, but silver and gold are the principal objects of Sonora mining. Some six years ago there were 5,000 silver mines registered in the State. The Mines Prietas, in which Clarence King is a large owner, the grea-Mulattos gold mines, the Bronces, the Trinidad and other mines with records of splendid production, are a well known in the Southwest as the Robert E. Lee or the Hern Silver. Sta, one of the northern distric contains the largest number of American miners, a though Sahauripa is the richest of all, but the raids Rich as Sonora is in minerals, I am inclined to think he

accorded American miners. Naturally, matmai misunderstandings are roomstantly leading to impleasant
clashes, but I deem it only fair to say that I have forme
two sides to those cases which I have examined. There
are plenty of Eastern mining men in Sonora to-day, has
they appear undisturbed by the rumors of revolution
and tales of horror to which we here pay little attention
mutil we read thom in the startling press dispatches o
Eastern journais. The removal of the duty on bullion of
November 1 will take away one of the most vexations
annoyances encountered in mining, and within five
years sonora's output of buildon, with the development
that will maturally follow, may rival that of Colorado.

Space ferbids my dwelling on the mystery and ro
mance surrounding Sonora mines, or telling of the
yaqueros who have fallen into old shafts sunk through
nearly pure metal, or of the described villages will
trees growing in the transpot of the church, and crumbling arastras hinting at rich mines near by, or of the
treasures guarded by unseen hands, or of the mine
which no Indian will ever point out because the curse o
God is placed on their betrayer. Delightfully false
charmingly impossible, as these tales are, they yet pes
sess a certain fascination which one must feel when he
hears them told around a prospector's camp-fire in the hears them told around a prospector's camp-tire in th flanks of the Sierra Madre.

AGRICULTURE AND ABORIGINES

But I turn from mining to agriculture, the staple pt nots in which are wheat, corn, grapes, peaches and pomegranates in the north, and grain, oranges, lemons carried on in the valleys of the Magdalena, San Ignacio Alta, San Miguel. Dolores and Sonora—all sunken rivers for no fresh water enters the Gulf between the Colorad cultural lands in the State are along this Yaqui River but they are held by the 15,000 Yaqui Indians who form "Junta of Notables," composed of the governors of the eference from all strangers and acknowledges featty to no Government nor master. He exacts a monthly tax and when his subjects steal boats and abandon them he meets the exasperated owners with a cool demand for salvage. The Yaquis, like the 6,000 Mayos further south, are peaceable and fair working. They are scattered throughout the State, working in mines, or ranches, and until recently on the railroad, and are hardly to be distinguished from the lower-class Mextlly to be distinguished from the Saquis S. A press dispatch, reports the Yaquis S. A press dispatch, reports the Yaquis at to revolt. No one at Guaymas has dream this, and there is no reason why the Yaquid revolt at present. Later there will be a pressual revolt at present. Later there will be a pressual there in the lands around the control of the lands around the lands are the land

throughout the State which in the wel seasor able for grazing, but which, as I have said, reclaimed for agricultural purposes without experiments and a large investment of capital. POLITICS-

ajority are unfriendly to Americans. In their peculiar legree rather than in kind, from the people of Chilina hus. The cause is not hard to find, and lies in the fill bustering and border raiding of which the people of Sonara have had more experience than those of the Mexican States. This feeling shows itself in a within the pale of a real or imaginary law. And the fact is especially emphasized that the railroad is a ican enterprise, that the Mexicans propose to manage it themselves, and that the clause of the concess s not idle which states that all Americans connected with the read become practically Mexican citizens and the read occasion plantage in the United States Government. So nearly all the trainmen on the road have been arrested and imprisoned on some trifling charge—a conductor confined two months for murdering a Mexican who jumped off the train of his own accord and appeared n the court-room without a scratch; a baggage-mas or stealing blankets when he was in his car twentyive miles away; and a whole train force because som Mexicans on an excursion functed that their car waited too long upon a siding. But I could weary yo with tales of arbitrary and utterly groundless arrests-purs quorum ful-and of judges and recorders who negect their business, charge enormous fees, and accepmoney illegally. There is no love lost between the Mexicans and Americans, and the former when in uthority become at times insufferable.

The political situation here is interesting and may at aimost any time end in a revolution, which, however, when served a la Mexicano, is not a formidable affair, Governor Ortiz was educated in Germany, and imbibed some despotic ideas. He was the cambidate of the Fed-Governor Ortiz was educated in Gormany, and imbibed some despotic ideas. He was the candidate of the Federal party and was designated by the Federal Government for election, and so when all the Ortiz votes were cast the polls were declared closed. But after his cleation he became a champion of State's right, and has showed a desire to conduct the affairs of Sonora entirely independent of the Federal Government. Therefore he estranged his former friends, General Torres and the federal party. His arbitrary enactment of laws—forty-two in the first sixty days after he became Governor—and his extravagance with public moneys, as in founding a college at Hermosillo for a people who need to learn their alphabets, have set others against him. Madarem, his opponent at the polls, gladiy joined hands with Torres and the Federal first. General Carbo, who commands the Federal troops, of course favors the side which provides him with tortillas and miscal, and the signs point to Ortiz's early downfall. He has a year yet to serve. But the merchants are very donotful about paying any "voluntary contributions" for which he may ask, and if he attempts to enforce it, it will precipitate a crists. It has been understood that an organized attempt would be made to break his power at the April elections, but it now appears that he is likely to be deposed within two months. Pronunciamentos are abindent, and they are the precursors of a revolution, which here means more spilling of ink than of blood. Ortiz has been corraling men at Magdalena to serve as conscripts, but there is no likelihood of any serious nighting. The lower-class Mexican can get \$1.25 a day on the railroad, and only six bits by fishing in a revolution, which it should be understood, is a regular business will not be harmed, and the only detrinent will probably be a temporary cessation of railroad business and several days of anxiety. This prespect of a revolution this deadly distrust of and melhanion to overnach Americans, and the future possibility of trouble with thi duties here as in Cammanna, with the quarter per coal additional for the Federal Government. The tax on real estate here in Guaymas is \$3 61 a thousand, and there are the usual taxes on capital invested in business, on salaries, etc. Ou the whole the taxes, considered by themselves, are lower than is usual in the States, but the burden of frontier, municipal, State and Federal duties is very oppressive.

The railroad will undoubtedly be formally opened by the time this letter reaches you. Then will begin the

solving of this curious problem here—the pene trating through this crust of prejudice and ignorance and the painful effort to secure the wealth of which the Mexican holds possession but which he will never him-self develop. The local business of course cannot sup-port the road. But residents of Guaymas point to the fact that their harbor is 1,200 miles nearer Australi than that of San Francisco, that it is nearer China and Japan, and that it should receive all the South American coasting trade. So it is expected that Sir Henry Parker may persuade the Australian Government to bestow a subsidy on a line of steamers running to this port, and the eye of faith sees steamers from China and Japan and South America and perhaps Portland, Orego crowding the harbor of Guaymas, which will then have changed to a bustling, populous scaport city, abounding

and 20 per cent of copper lie thrown away on the camps. Opposite this town are the inexhaustible salt lakes of the Carmen islands, and on the matplant of Lower California near those copper nines are vast quarries of fine marble and alabaster. Purther north on this same narrow strip of land a curious industry is carried on—the making of manila rope from the fibres of the aloc. And north in the Guif are the Tiburan Islands, containing quantities of guano and inhabited by the strange wild Cores Indians, who live on fish and carrion, shoot arrows poisoned with the venom of the rattlesnake, are merciless to all strangers, and are reputed to be cannibais. Yes, there will be opportunities for the East to revamp its ideas concerning the far Southwest. And the beginning will come soon with the opening of the new road, about November 1, and with the numerous excursions which are to follow—always provided the harmony of the occasion is not marred by a sudden revolution.

A TALK WITH JOHN M. LANGSTON.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH. THE COLORED MINISTER'S HIGH OPINION OF SENA-

TOR MAHONE-VIRGINIA THE ENTERING WEDGE OF THE SOLID SOUTH. John M. Langston, the colored lawyer from Onto who, after he had been connected for some years with the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington, was apcointed by President Hayes United States Minister to Hayti, which position he still holds, was at the Fifth Ave nue Hotel last week. To a reporter of THE TRIBUNE who asked him about the Liberal movement in the South, he said: "I have just returned from making ten speeches a support of the Liberal movement in Virginia. I believe that the Liberals will sweep the State, electing heir Congressman-at-Large by a substantial maority. If they do this, it will snow their str broughout the State, as well as encourage the Liberal uders to the other Southern States."

"Do you think that the solid South will be broken by the movement P' " Unquestionably. It is irresistible; it will go through Noria Carolina and Scuth Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, and be esught up by the people in the other States until the South will no longer be solld. To anyone hat has seen the great change in Virginia among the regroes and the poor whites, or perhaps I should say an seg the change, it must convince them. When it 1867, 1868 and 1869 I travelled through the South and saw the utter degradation that the poor whites had been orced to, I spoke against a governing power that had brought about such rearful results. But how is it now two races, the poor negroes and the poor whites, because it has brought them the thing that they wanted—schools. They are being educated, and are educating each other. This the Liberal movement has done for them, which the Democrats would not do, and which the Republicans " Why do you say the Republicans could not ?"

"The movement is a purely local one, and has been enabled to carry out or continue what the Republicans began and which they could not have fluished as well, being more of an imported party as it were. Besides providing the schools, the Liberal movement has won the poor whites and the poor negroes over asi has held them there because it abolished at one sweep, when it came hito power about three years ago, the whipping post. The abolishment of that relie of barbarism, in my opinion, is sufficient reason for supporting the movement. The punishment is certainly too severe, when men actually die from an auter sense of shame, which mas been the case in Virginia. But there is another reason why the Liberal movement will sweep the state; that is, that public sentiment has been stirred up to such a pice on the question of abolishing the politax of \$1 that I think the amendment will be carried by 50,000 majority, ivery public man is obliged to declare himself in rayor of removing this tax, and it is only right they should. The people whem it oppresses, the poor whites and the poor blacks, are barely able to live, and they cannot pay the \$1. What is the result? It leaves a large vote that can be influenced by money at each election. Surely when this is the case, there can be no purity at the ballot-box. But I do not believe that this vote can be influenced by money, when the people are free to vote as they like; when they have no politax to pay, and no one to influence them by paying it for them."

"Is General Manone looked upon as a 'Boss'!"

"That part of the party known as straight-outs, feeling the patronage slioping away from them, rulse a great me and or, about some of the things that benastor islained does. While we can wish that he might not think it necessary to receive money to carry on his campaign, or that he might not think it necessary to receive money to carry on his campaign, or that he might not think it necessary to receive money to carry on his won the poor whites and the poor negroes

great hue and cry about some of the times that benator alabone does. While we can wish that he might not think it necessary to receive money to carry on his campaign, or that he mightgouthfuk it necessary to meddle with the office-poincers, still there is no doubt in my mind that he earnestly desires the success of the Liberal movement for the good of the state and people. That he is a great leader I think no one can doubt; he is a man of transcendent ability, patriohenly devoled to the welfare of his State. He is, I think, more of a representative man then Casins M. Clay was, even when he stood up in the Kentneky Legislature and defied slavery. Senator Manone put himself in an attitude likely to centre on him all the hate and prejudice to his State, and when the time came he stood up to all convictions and defied the Bourbons. In this movement, of which he is leader, he has engaged some of the linest young white mean the state, who are enthusiastic over the brighter prospects of the Old Dominion. They have cut all the bridges behind them, and when the time comes, they will deliver the vote of the state over to the Presidential electors of the Republican party. For this reason I rejote at the farislanedness of President Aritur in recognizing the movement as the entering wedge to break up. as Mr. December and as ionovers have The readjustment of the debt question, as gone, has created a confidence in the ability to pay. Capital is seeking investment their are being built and the vast resources of beginning to be developed. The Old Dom beginning to be developed. The Old Dominion is looked upon as standing in the front rank, and any that starts there will go through the South in time."

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDARS-NOVEMBER 15. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J. Calen-ter called at 11 s. m.—Nos. 41, 44, 50, 106, 107, 119, 134, 144, 46, 107, 178, 182, 268, 214, 232, 255, 256, 250, 251, 260, 209, 10, 275, 274, 275, 276, 277. HAL TERM-Held by Larremore, J .-SUPERING COURT—SPECIAL RESM-1100 by Lawrence, 2.—
Zase on—182—No day calendar.
SUPERIME COURT—CHROIT—PART I—Held by Lawrence,
.—Case on—No day calendar.
PART II—Held by Barrett, J.—Case on—No day calendar.
PART III—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 427, 2736, 1714,
506, 3150, 1372, 1403, 2726, 833, 8388, 699, 1917, 2160, 389,
69, 1575, 3360, 1562, 1802, 424, 1608 b, 1676 c, 319, 2912.

URROGATE'S COURT-Before Rollins S .- Contested will of Sugment to the Henry Policy Policy S. Colleges with a large modes at 13 at a second of the Henry Policy Pol

L.—Case on — No day calendar.

Faurs II and III adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLRAS—CENERAL TERM—Head by Van Brunt, P.
J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, J.J.—Nos. 115, 116, 117, 122,
25, 24, 125, 126, 128, 130, 21, 45, 75, 81, 88,

COMMON PLRAS—SECULA TERM—Head by Beach, J.—Calendar Called at 11 ft m.

COMMON PLRAS—SECULAT TERM—Head by Beach, J.—Calendar Called at 11 ft m.

COMMON PLEAS—THEAL TERM—PART I—Heid by C. P.

617, C. J.—Nos. 2146, 2115, 1715, 371, 22334, 2.42, 2135, 144, 2022, 2008, 1820, 2233, 2231, 2127, 1629, 2231, 2100, 13, 2360.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Nov. 14.-The following business was transacted in the Suprome Coart of the United States to-day:

No. 82-Wallace S. Jones, executor, etc., agt. William N. Babershaw and others, accounters

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Nov. 14.—In the Court of Appeals to-day—present, the Hon. Couries Andrews, C. J., and associates—the following decisions were handed down:
Wollington agt. Morey, The Paient Elastic Feit Company sat. Spencer; Larkin agt. Handenbrook, Olis agt. Bodd; Maverick agt. Marvel; Crosters at. City of Buffalo; Paine sat. Howells—judgment affirmed with costs; the Common-woolth life Insurance Company agt. Bowman, orders affirmed with costs of one appeal. Blanchard agt, the People—conviction and order of General Term reversed and nedlined affirmed with costs.

In the reception of the New York Central and Hudson Biver Railroad Company for the appointment of a commissioner, orders of Special and tenescal Terms modified in part, and in all other respects affirmed.
The following multons were made. Ploree agt. Waters—Motion to resettle order submitted.
In the will of Hancock—Motion to review and submitted. The Providence and Stonington Steambout Company agt. the Phenix Insurance Company agt, the Phenix Insurance Company agt, the Phenix Insurance Company agt, the Phenix Insurance company and thirteen others—Motion for eigument submitted.

The Proplec of the Himagan agt, the Pfilice Commissioners—Motion to open judgment taken by dofault.
Clews agt, the Hank of New York—Motion for reargument submitted.
Burleigh agt, the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company—Mo-ALBANY, Nov. 14.-In the Court of Appeals

submitted. Burleugh agt the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company—Mo-tion for reargument: the same agt the Gebhard Fice Insur-ance Company—Submitted.

Williams agt. Ingeresil—Motion for reargument ambuitted, In re Reck with a bunatic—Motion to dismiss. Appeal. M. A. Lansing for motion; N. C. Moak opposed. Court took the

papers.
The following appeals from orders were considered:
No. 540-In re John R. Van Voorhees to vacate-Argued
for appellant: automated for respondent.
No. 548-John S. Prouty, respondent, agt. the Lake Shore
and Mehigan stailroad company, appellant-Argued,
No. 649-The People et rel John D. Negus, remondent agt.
William Des wer, appellant-Argued,
No. 629-Emannel Consalus, appellant, agt. John Brotherson, respondent, Argued.

No. 620 - Emanos Concains, appealant, agt. the United No. 639 - William P. Corott, appellant, agt. the United States Reflecter Company, respondent—Argued.
No. 643 - The People ex rel the Supervisors of Ulster County, respondents, agt. cornellus A. J. Hardenberg, Supervisor, et., appellant—Argued.
No. 647 - 12 repetition of Salome, Loew to vacate, etc.—Submitted. Submitted.

The day calendar for Wednesday, November 15, 1882, is as follows: Nos. 361, 362, 353, 365, 368, 315, 377 and 413.

"What other business do you follow besides "What other distincts no you follow desides preaching I was asked of an old colored man. "I speculates a little." "How speculate I" "Sells chickens." "Where do you get the chickens I" "My boys fetch 'em in." "I dean know, sah. I'se allors so busy wil my preachin' dat I sin't got time to as. I was gwine to Jindire de udder day, but a 'vival come on an' tuck up all my time."—(Arkshesaw Traveller.

ON THE SIBERIAN COAST. SUFFERINGS OF THE JEANNETTE SURVIV-

ORS. FURTHER TESTIMONY BY ENGINEER MELVILLE BE-FORE THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.-Mr. Melville resumed his narrative before the Jeannette Board of Inquiry this morning, and detailed the efforts of the party o reach civilization after their first ineffectual effort to from the landing where they first met the natives they worked up the bay all day, but toward night found further progress impossible except to the castward, weather became very cold and disegreeable, with high wind, show and hall. The tent poles were driven down into the mud and the best was made fast. All hands passed a terrible night and suffered greatly from cold and frostbite. The next day they started back to the huts at Cape Balkla. About 1 p. m. they renehed a point near where they supposed the huts were, and disembarking built a fire and had tea. Early in the evening the huts were reached and four natives who were found there assisted in getting the gear up to the huts. One of the natives started out to find the head man of the village. The natives furnished fish and ventson for supper. The next morning the head man of the village as made to understand that the party wished to so to Bulun. He finally consented to pilot them and

was made to understand that the party wished to so to Bulun. He finally consented to pilot them and the party started out, heading south and east. On the second night some descrited huts were reached in which the party camped. The pilot explained that owing to shoul water he could not take them directly to the village which he desired to reach.

On the 25th of September they arrived at the village of Arril, where the pilot announced that he was unable owing to his condition to go further. The head man of the village, however, detailed a young native to conduct them to the village of Samavalock, where they arrived on the afternion of September 26. This was the first inhabited village the party had seen. It was situated on a sand spil at the base of one of the mountains bordering the Lena River proper.

The majority of the party were so badly frostbitten they could hardly walk. Only three or four were able to do any work whatever. The natives assisted the men up to the huts and helped unloud the boat. The witness was drawn on a dog-sled about seventy-five yards up to the hut of the head man. After a good meal of boiled goese all wont to sleep. At 10 o'clock they were awakened and given a supper of fish, after which they slept until morning. The next day it was storming and the head man said he could not start for Bulun that day. The boat's pravisions were about exhausted, and they stept until morning. The next day it was storming and the head man said he could not start for sluin that day. The boat's pravisions were about exhausted, and they in the same was made. Passing around the cape they entered the Lena River proper, about 2 p. m., the wind having in the mantime treshened. The boat grounded and it seemed impossible to round a point and keep up with the cames. There was a good deal or young ice and the natives were fearful lest the boat should be frozen in, knowing that the boat's crew in their exhausted condition could not make a march over the ice. The guides refused to go further, and the winds so did not

tions, as follows:

Q.—What, if you know, was the particular overt act for which Mr. Collins in March, 1880, was -as you say suspended from duty! A.—Of my own knowledge I to not know, as I was not present in the caloin at the time.

Q.—In what spirits we e the officers and men when they started on the retreat and generally during the march, and when, if at any time, did they show any despondency! A.—They were all in the best of spirits when they started on the retreat and during the march. They were more thoughtful during the ten days' camp, and drow closer to each other in a more serious discussion of their prospects of reaching land and safety. prospects of reaching land and safety.

Q-Was there a fair division of labor made among all
the ship's company during the retreat! A.—Yes, sir, the ship's company during the retreat! A.—Yes with the exception of those on the slek list, or suspen

with the exception of those on the slek list, or suspended from duty.

Q—Was Mr. Collins fully able to work at the time when he was suspended from duty! A—I think he was.

Q—How much out of the set course was Benaett Island when the party headed for it! A—I can't state certainly. It was something out of our course, as we had to head more to the westward to reach it.

Q—Can you state about hew much! A—Possibly a piont or two of the compass.

Q—Was the delay at Bennett Island necessary for the repair of the boats and the recuperation of the men, and no longer than was requisite for these purposes! A—The men were in very good condition at the time, but the rest was undoubtedly good for them. I don't think the boats could have been repaired to the same advantage on the tey as upon the island. The delay was no longer than was necessary to make the repairs and effect the rest was unusually the been repaired to the same advantage on the test as upon the Island. The delay was no longer than was necessary to make the repairs and effect the new organization preparatory to taking to the boats.

Q—Were there any unnecessary delays on the retreat, either before or after the separation of the boats 1 A—No. I do not believe there were.

Q—Did the boats selected for the rereat prove to be the best possible in respect of their acaworthiness, their convenience of handling on the lee and their capacity for the respect to the respect to the respect of the respect to the respect t

convenience of handing on the ice and their capacity for carrying their crews and equipments! A—Yes. sir. Taking all things into consideration, I think the selection of those three boats for thirty-three people was the best that could have been made, and I believe had we selected three boats as awkward to handle on the ice as the whaleboat, we would never have gotten through.

through, if you know, was the controversy between Wr. Danenhower and Mr. Newcomb which resulted in the suspension of the latter from duty at Bennets Island! A-I only know from the talk in the camp.

the suspension of the sale in the case, was not a witness.

Q-What arrangements, if any, were made for communicating between the boats by signal! A-None whatever that I know of.

Q-How many days provisions had Lieutenant Chipp on the 12th of September | A-Mr. Chipp on the 12th of September probably had a day or two less provisions than I had, which was five to seven days.

Questions were propounded by the Court, in reply to which witness said: "Before the ship was crushed it was very well known to the senior officers that in case the ship was crushed the course was to be laid to the New Sherian Islands. Captan De Long freely discussed this matter with Lieutenant Chipp, Dr. Ambler and myself. After we had murched some time and Captan De Long found we had drifted so far to the north-

New Sherian Islands. Captan De Long freely discussed this matter with Lieutenant Chipp, Dr. Ambler and myself. After we had marched some time and Captain De Long found we had drifted so far to the north-west, he told me he deemed it best to eros the moving stream of fee ai right angles to the westward. Our conversation for weeks before the ship was lost was in reference to our retreat up the Lena River. For this reason I am sure it was intended that our course should be to the Lena River by way of the New Siberian Islands, then up the Lena River through Russia and home."

The witness believed the loads were as light in cach boat as they could safely be made, and if less provisions had been taken he doubted if they could have pulled through. So far as anyone knew, open water was reached as rapidly as possible. Signs of open water were seen to the castward, but that was out of the course, and whether or not it was open water could only be determined by going their.

In reply to an Inquiry whether the ten days' delay on the lee near the New Siberian Islands could have been avoided, the witness said: "The delay of ten days at the Ten Day Camp could not have been avoided. The previous destruction of the sieds had nothing to do with it. The ice was in such a confused and broken mass that the boats could not have been avoided. The previous destruction of the sieds had nothing to do with it. The ice was in such a confused and broken mass that the boats could not have been avoided. The previous destruction of the sieds had nothing to do with it. The witness was elsed if when he first saw the second cutter she appeared to be overloaded, and replied that she was entrying less weight for her capacity than either of the other beats, and floated lighter. On the march she had always been and advantage to have had the services in dragging the boats of those who were under suspension, and replied: "Without dault we was saked if it would have been an advantage to have had the services in dragging the boats of those who were doin

doing the work."

Q. How iong did Mr. Collins remain under suspension I A. From the time of his suspension while ensord the ship until we separated on the night of September 12, 1881.

Q.—Was Lleutenant Danenhower able to do duty from September 12, 1881, to September 27, 1881 I A.-From September 12, 1881, till September 27, 1881 I, Leutenant Danenhower was able to perform some duty, not all duty such as would be required of an officer in either of our positions.

ossitions.

q-Did Lieutenant Danenhower at any time during his interval say that he was able to do duty and ask to be permitted to take command T A-No, he did not. The Court at 1:30 p. m. adjourned till 10:30 a. m. to-

CONCEALING HIS NATIONALITY.

Lee Yoo, the Chinese lawyer, who earns his daily diet of rice in his hundry on Federal-st, below Fifth, in the city of Camden, violated all the traditions of his bequeued race yesterday by appearing with a full head of hair. The cherished and honorable pig-tail was absent. Lee Yoo's head was covered with what in his native country would be the emblem of idiocy or of disparce. It was not a genume growth of hair, however. Lee Yoo had bought a wig for \$15, and he wore it with the yain hope that his nationality might be disguised. native country would be the emblem of blacy or of discrete. It was not a genuine growth of hair, however. Lee yoo had bought a wig for \$15, and he wore it with the vain hope that his nationality might be disguised, and that with his fashionably out clothing, white soir, how shoes and slik hat be might pass for an unadulterated American. And nothing but his yellow face and unitistakable Mongolhan physiognomy would disabuse this idea, except permaps his utter discreare for the value of the liquid consonants in his speech. He speaks fairly well, but like all his countrymen his tongue seems to be partial to an indiscriminate use of the letter "1."

"When China man clowe along the Melica." said he, earting himself on a starch box and motioning his visitor to do likewise," he slay Melican man no goodee—he no wend plig-tail. Aftel while he slee all Melican men diont went pligstall, and he slay, 'How its f' I weal prigtail'; and Melican laugh and hold 'Chinaman eats lats.' Well, I diont likee. I whant to be like Melican man, slo I glet cloat, plants, shoes and allee lest just like he glot. No goodee. Bloys holial; plepol laugh just like bletol. Thien I gloe to clifty, and gettee wilg. Allee light now. Bloys slop laugh, nobody holial. Just like Melican man," and the satisfied Celestial grinned agrin of contentment as he stroked his beardless chin, and winked his almond eye just like a "Melican man."

"And do you mean to wear the wig all the time?" asked he visitor. "Allee time," replied Lee with another eavernous smile and a thoroughly American gesture. "Next wheek I gloe way dlown countly and start taundlys. Evlybodly will stay he noe Chinaman. He Melican, and I slay, you blet, ole man. I Melicah, nilee samee like you. Thien he say, clome tlake dlink, and evlicane charteristics as far as possible for pecturiary gain. He proposes to take a trip through New-Jersey and then work on down East through Massachusetts and Connecticut for the purpose of initiating those of his countrymen whom he may meet into the mysteries of t